

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 877.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconn.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlesq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Ruffammon, including Fowles' lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail cut by cattle.—Also a dark bay two-year old FILLEY, rather taller than the former, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE, Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes, Sheriff's Bonds, Constables' blanks, Blank Deeds, &c. &c.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHS; KENYEN'S MILL SAWS; And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Groceries,
China,
Glass,
Tin and
Queen's
WARES.

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c. A great proportion of which were purchased at Auction, unusually cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, Cotton, Iron, of a superior quality, Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this State.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and procuring lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Giff's first survey, including a survey made for John Soverns and his improvement;" and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

W. SUDDUTH,
BENJN. ELY.

16th June, 1803.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Cotton, living on the waters of upper Howard's creek, an iron grey MARE, six years old, fourteen hands one inch high, glass eyes, has on a four fluting bell tied on with a rope through a piece of leather that is sewed to the flepe of the bell—appraised to 16. Also a brown horse colt, one year old, has on a muzzle to prevent it from sucking, both hind feet white—appraised to 9. April the 11th, 1802.

D. Hampton, J. P.

POSTED by me, Saml. M'Millin, a justice of the peace for Harrison county, and in my possession, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, three years old, fifteen hands high, no brands, has a blaze in her face; appraised to 12.

SAMUEL M'MILLIN.

May 7th, 1803.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Martin, one

BAY HORSE,

Four years old, 14 hands high, a small star, no brands perceivable; appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LEWIS.

Jeffamine county, 30th April.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS,

Has just received the following:
Esplanade's Nisi Prius,
Blackton's Commentaries,
Kaime's Equity,
Fonblanque's ditto,
Washington's Reports,
Cowper's ditto,
Brown's ditto,
Salkeld's ditto,
Richardson's Practice,
Powell on Contracts,
Shepherd's Touchstone,
Perrin's Grammar,
Boyer's ditto,
Harrison's ditto,
Ferguson's Lectures,
Volney's ditto,
Duncan's Logic,
Morfe's Geography,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Kaime's Elements of Criticism,
Seleaze Veteri,
Sallust,
Columbian Orator,
American preceptor,
Aesop's Fables,
Dilworth's Spelling Book,
Webster's ditto,
Columbian ditto,
Quarto Bibles,
Testaments,
Baltimore Selection of Hymns,
Newton's Hymns,
Dialogues of Devils,
Confession of Faith,
Davidson's Exercises,
Davis's Sermons,
Episcopal Prayer Book,
Free Enquiry into the origin of Sin,
Brown's Oracle,
Presbyterian confession of faith,
Milton's Works,
Ollian's Poems,
Volney's Ruins,
Warville's Travels,
Sandford & Merton,
Charlotte Temple.

Also, Maps of Kentucky.
He has also received a few copies of
Carey's Quarto Bibles,
For subscribers, who are desired to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, April 25, 1803.



PUBLIC SALES.

ON the second Monday in next month, (July) being court day, I shall proceed to sell, without reserve, in the court-house yard in Lexington, for Mr. Rector, upwards of

3000 ACRES OF MILITARY LANDS.

Of an excellent quality, which are situated North of the Ohio river. As these Lands were sold in conformity with the laws and constitution of the state of Ohio, for the first and only times due thereon, and without any possibility of redemption, there cannot (reasonably) be any doubt of the legality of the titles.—Also

Two small Tracts of PATENTED KENTUCKY LANDS.

Of a good quality and unequalled titles. For further particulars, I must refer to Mr. Rector himself, or to JAMES H. STEWART, in Lexington.

RICHARD DOWNTON,
Auctioneer.

Monday,
20th June, 1803.

The purchasers for any of the above mentioned lands, will be allowed a credit for a part of the purchase money, the rest, or other part, must be paid on the day of sale, or within a few days afterwards, for which good property will be taken in payment.

R. D.

FOR SALE,

A PART, or the whole of that valuable tract of

MILITARY LAND,

Lying three or four miles above the mouth of Kentucky river, on the Ohio, in McCool's bottom.—Those who wish to purchase, will apply to me in Lexington.—Prompt payments will be expected.

JAMES FISHBACK.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON

HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, } Superfine Cloths,
Brown, }
Blue, }
Mixed, }
White, } Cassimere.
Blue, }
Drab, }
Counterpanes,
Furniture Dimity,
Fancy cord,
Extra Silk Gloves,
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,
Corking do.
Apron Check,
Girth Webb,
Beaver Gloves,
Post Paper,
Silk Bindings,
Fringe,
Cotton Socks and Stockings,
Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,
Nuns' Thread,
Clouts and Tacks,
Fifth Hooks,
Thimbles,
Awl Blades,
Hand saw Files,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Smelling Bottles,
Knitting Pins,
Gun Flint,
Tumblers,
Salt Cellars,
Large White Plates,
Blue and Green do.
Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,
Wine Glasses,
Card of elegant Pen Knives,
Ladies' Elastic Garters,
Satin Shoes,
An elegant assortment of Neck-lace.

A few sets of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD,
GLASS,
QUEENS' & CHINA
IRON MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT PETRE wanted; enquire as above.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB, WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandize.

BLUE AND RED DYING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he carries on the

WHEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS,

AND

BLUE DYING.

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel, and will dye cotton, linen and wool, with warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any dye in North America—the deepest blue at four shillings and six pence per pound. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the above colours will please to wash them which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, June 7th, 1803.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Croft Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound; which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803.

English Law Intelligence.

DEFAMATION.

At the Norfolk assizes an action for defamation, in which Sir John Ashley was plaintiff, against Col. Harwood, was tried.

Mr. Mackintosh opened the cause for the prosecution, and stated that the action was for words spoken at a ball a short time previous to the late election. Col. Harwood had said, that Sir Jacob Ashley was a liar, an assassin, a coward, a scoundrel, and a murderer; and that he murdered his own father. The damages were laid at 10,000l.

Mr. Esling followed on the same side, in a most eloquent speech.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "notwithstanding the hot debates which have taken place at various periods in this land, on the subject of the liberty of voting and speaking, with reference to public characters, and subjects of a public nature, yet as regarding private slander, nothing has ever been brought in question. Lawyers, moralists, and all classes of mankind, have uniformly been agreed. The reason is plain; there is an invincible sensibility in the mind of every human being, for the good opinion of his fellow creatures; it is a principle implanted in the breast of every individual for the most beneficial purposes; it fits him for social life; it so strongly pervades every department of life, that there is no person, whatever may be his rank, birth, situation, talents, or qualifications, who is not actuated by it. It is the principle, which, operating on the human breast, is the parent of every social duty, and awakens every sentiment that is great and good. If I were to ask you what at the late awful and critical period of the country, has stimulated our brave countrymen to deeds of splendid and glorious achievement? What is it, when the shrill spirit-stirring trumpet sounds to battle, urges man against man, army against army, and navy against navy? What is it that has made British valour triumphant in every part of the world? What is it, but that principle, the effects of which I have stated? Do you think a man lies down to moralize upon the duty he shall perform to his country, by assisting in a well fought battle? Nor he considers only how, when he returns to his native home, he shall be received by his friends, and how his name will be refounded from mouth to mouth; and the fame he shall have acquired, and the glory he shall have achieved, be celebrated among those of whose esteem and good opinion he is most anxious. If we look back to former times, we may find the truth of what I am stating exemplified, in the conduct of the Christian martyrs. When they felt the flames that were on the point of consuming them, it was not only the reward of an heavenly crown they anticipated, but they looked forward to the applause and admiration of after ages. In short, the love of reputation, and the desire of a good name, is the foundation of all public and private worth; and it is therefore that the law of this country, ever attentive to the best interests of society, gives an action to a man who receives a reproach from another, of that which, true, may subject him to punishment. It does this that society may live in peace and tranquility; for it is vain to man in the enjoyment of riches and the luxuries of life, if, in consequence of his character being destroyed, he cannot look his neighbor in the face. These are the principles which must govern this case. The facts, I ought rather to refer to, than state; they are familiar to every one of you. With sole preliminary observations I will, however, now proceed to state the facts: the plaintiff and the defendant had been companions and friends for 25 years—they lived together during the remote part of that period in habits of friendship, which are or ought to be, habits of confidence. There is no confangulinity half so endeared as the spontaneous confangulinity of friendship? A man feels himself not in one of the common sensations of life when he is with his friend, he feels he is with his brother. I do not speak of any obligations which the defendant received from the plaintiff. He was not, I admit, in a situation to require them; but he received his hospitality, and every favor urged by friendship, which ought to have made an impression on his mind. You know that Sir Jacob Ashley represented the county in former parliaments, upon the advancement to the house of peers of the worthy hon. gentleman who he succeeded. You know too, that Sir Edward Ashley, he father of the present plaintiff recently died, and that previous to his death, he had in consequence of expenses he was led into, frequently been under difficulties, but at no time had those

difficulties produced any thing dishonorable on his part—When the election was proclaimed, and the plaintiff was seeking the suffrage of his countrymen, allow me to ask this question—What is the situation of any man at such a period, in such a country as Great-Britain? You do not meet like the people of Switzerland, to choose a Landamman, who demands your suffrages with the sword in his hand; you chuse the man whom you conceive competent to legislate for you, to protect you; chuse him not because he is forced upon you, but because you approve of him. I am addressing you as men who, as free-holders, occupy situations such as are filled by no race of men under the canopy of Heaven except the inhabitants of the U. States of America.

It was at this particular moment, when, as I have stated to you, the plaintiff was following the suffrage of the free-holders, the defendant, who was at a ball at Norwich, elevated himself, as on a rostrum, called aloud for silence, and having obtained it, applied these epithets to the gentleman I represent. Speaking of Sir Jacob Astley, who was not then in the room, he used these words: "He is a liar, a coward, an assassin, a scoundrel and a murderer; and he murdered his own father!" I ask you what any man must have felt under these circumstances? From whom did this slander proceed? Had it come from some man who was a mountebank, or in some low situation in life; if such a one had said Sir Jacob Astley was a liar, he would have been kicked out of the room; he would have been considered as a man who could have no acquaintance with him or his family; but on the contrary, every one who saw Sir Harwood in that situation in which (I am sorry to say) he ever was placed—a man who was bred in the family and acquainted with all that confidence, could communicate; who had lived under the roof of Sir Edward Astley, to the moment of his death; who was acquainted with all the transactions of the household; every one, I say, who saw and heard him, must have concluded that there was some foundation for such an assertion. What must have been the feeling of my own client, when these things were reported to him; I think he must have felt that sentiment, so beautifully expressed in the divine poetry of the sacred psalmist:

"It is not an open enemy that had done me this dishonor, for then I could have borne it:—
"Neither was it mine adversary that did magnify himself against me; for then peradventure, I would have hid myself from him:—
"But it was even thou, my companion, my guide, my own familiar friend."
The first question I would ask, (and I humbly implore the attention of it), are these words such as must have been noticed in any way or another? I repeat these words with as much emphasis as I am able—Must they have been noticed in any way or another? Will my learned friend's prudence permit him to say that the words used by the defendant, instead of being tried in a court of justice, should have had a trial in another court—a court of honor? This is a tribunal the law will not hear of. What! if a man accuses me of murder, am I to become his murderer or his mine? I thank God there has been on this subject a considerable alteration in the public opinion.

It is owing to the noble lord who so long administered the justice of the country—I mean the late Lord Kenyon, that we are to attribute a disuse of the practice, characteristic only of the most barbarous people. Since that noble lord's time, officers who I could mention—officers who have been carrying the fame of the British army to the utmost corners of the earth—officers who had placed in the shade the achievements of former periods, have come to the court of king's bench, appealed for protection to the law, and reserved their courage for that cause in which the execution of courage becomes a moral and religious duty.—The law has said, that the first person who shall meet and destroy his adversary in the field of honor, falsely so called, shall expiate the offence with his life. But what is it induces a man to rush into the field and stain his soul with his brother's blood? It is reputation—fame—a sense of public opinion!

"There is no danger a man would not brave rather than that the hand of scorn should point its flow and moving finger at him; there is no man knows what the dread of public opinion may drive him to; and a man will be justified in taking the law into his own hand when it will not afford him its protection. This observation is as old as the revolution; whoever will look into the reports of Lord Raymond, who lived about that time, will find that it was said by Lord Chief Justice Holt, when an attempt was made to explain away words and give small damages, "I am" said he "always for supporting actions for words; for I remember a saying of Mr. Justice Twissden, who was present when judgment was arrested for words, and the plaintiff exclaimed, if I had thought this I would have had his blood.—Such was the opposition produced on the mind of that able judge by the circumstance I have mentioned, and therefore it does appear to me that this is a case of a similar description."

The words were proved to have been spoken. Mr. Gurney for the defendant, contended that the words could not be the foundation of an action, as nobody could understand Col. Harwood to mean that the plaintiff had actually murdered his own father. Therefore, the words did not impute a charge, which, if true, would subject a man to punishment, and were not actionable. He stated too, that a reconciliation had taken place by the intervention of friends. Evidences was called in support of the defence. Mr. Justice Grose stated to the jury, that in order to their returning verdict in favor of the plaintiff, they ought to be satisfied that the words were spoken, and that they conveyed the meaning stated in the declaration. His lordship recapitulated the evidence, commenting upon it as he proceeded. If there were any circumstances that could induce the jury to give a different interpretation to the words, they were bound to do so. The conversation which had passed between the mutual friends of the parties, he considered as strictly speaking, not sufficiently authorized by the plaintiff, Sir J. Astley. If the jury should be of opinion the words were used in the sense attributed to them, they would then consider what damages the plaintiff was entitled to recover. He observed that in no case ought a jury to give vindictive damages; all they were justified in doing was to give such reasonable damages as the plaintiff was entitled to, for the injury he had received. The jury consulted together about half an hour, and returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.—Damages, 2000*l*.

WARM BATHING.

[The following observations, on the felicity of WARM BATHING, are extracted from an Essay of Count Rumford's. His ideas on this subject place the practice in a point so clear and new to us, that we are persuaded they will be acceptable to every one of our readers who has experienced the delightful luxury of a warm bath.]

"HAD I any hopes of being able, by any thing I could say, to prevail on the inhabitants of this island (England) to adopt more generally a practice which so many nations have considered as a most rational luxury, and which no doubt is as conducive to health, as it is essential to personal cleanliness; I should think my time well employed were I to write a volume in recommendation of warm bathing."

"If a perfectly free circulation of the blood, brought on and kept up for a certain time, without any violent muscular exertion, and consequently without any expence of strength, be conducive to health, in that case warm bathing must be wholesome; and so far from weakening the constitution, must tend very powerfully to strengthen it."

"Among those nations where warm bathing has been most generally practiced, and where the effects of it have of course been best known, no doubts have ever been entertained of its being very beneficial to health; and nobody can doubt of its being pleasant and agreeable in a high degree."

"It was by accident I was led, about two years ago, to consider this subject with that attention which it appears to me to deserve; and I then made an experiment on myself, the result of which I really think very interesting, and of sufficient importance to deserve being made known to the public."

"The waters of Harrowgate in Yorkshire, having been recommended to me by my physician, I went there in the month of July, 1800, and remained there two months.—I began with drinking the waters, at the well, every morning, and with bathing in them, warmed to about 95 of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, every third day, at my lodgings."

"At first, I went into the bath at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and remained in it from 10 to 15 minutes; and immediately on coming out of it, went to bed, my bed having been well warmed, with a view to prevent my taking cold."

"Having pursued this method for some time, and finding myself frequently feverish and restless after bathing, I accidentally, in conversation, mentioned the circumstance to an intelligent gentleman, who happened to lodge in the house, & who had long been in the habit of visiting Harrowgate every year. He advised me to change my hour of bathing; and to stay longer in the bath; and above all, to avoid going into a warm bed on coming out of it.—I followed his advice, and shall have reason, all my life, to thank him for it."

"I now went into the bath regularly every third day, about two hours before dinner, and stayed in it half an hour, and on coming out of it, instead of going into a warm bed, I merely had myself wiped perfectly dry, and dressing myself in a bed gown, I retired to my room, where I remained till dinner time."

"The good effects produced by this change of method were too striking not to be remarked and remembered.—I was no longer troubled with any of those feverish heats after bathing, which I have mentioned; and so far from feeling chilly, or being particularly sensible to cold on coming out of the bath, I

always found myself less sensible of cold after bathing than before.—I even observed repeatedly and invariably, that the glow of health, and pleasing flow of spirits which resulted from the full and free circulation of the blood, which bathing had brought on, continued for many hours; and never was followed by any thing like that distressing languor which always succeeds to an artificial increase of circulation, and momentary flow of spirits, which are produced by stimulating medicines."

"I regularly found that I had a better appetite for my dinner on those days when I bathed, than on those when I did not bathe.—and also that I had a better digestion, and better spirits; and was stronger to endure fatigue; and less sensible to cold in the afternoon and evening."

"As these favorable results appeared to be quite regular and constant, I was induced to proceed to a more decisive experiment.—I now began to bathe every second day; and finding that all the advantageous effects which I had before experienced from warm bathing still continued, I was encouraged to go one step further; and I now began to bathe every day."

"This experiment was thought to be very hazardous, by many persons at Harrowgate, and even by the physician, who did not much approve of my proceedings; but as no inconvenience of any kind appeared to result from it, and as I found myself growing stronger every day, and gaining fresh health, activity and spirits, I continued the practice, and actually bathed every day at two o'clock in the afternoon, for half an hour, in a bath at the temperature of 96 and 97 of Fahrenheit's scale, during thirty-five days."

"The salutary effects of this experiment were perfectly evident to all those who were present and saw the progress of it, and the advantages I received from it have been permanent. The good state of health, which I have since enjoyed, I ascribe to it entirely. But it is not merely on account of the advantages which I happened to derive from warm bathing, which render me so warm an advocate for the practice.—Exclusive of the wholesomeness of the warm bath, the luxury of bathing is so great, and the tranquil state of mind and body which follows it, so exquisitely delightful, that I think it quite impossible to recommend it too strongly, if we consider it merely as a rational and elegant refinement."

From the Boston Chronicle.

SOUTHACK'S TRIAL.

On Saturday last, came on before the Circuit court of the United States, now sitting in this town, the trial of John Southack, on an indictment, for forging uttering and publishing an order or check on the bank of the United States, payable to himself or order, for six thousand eight hundred dollars. After a long and patient hearing by the court and jury, in the course of which many witnesses were examined on the part of government, adduced by Mr. Blake, the District Attorney, the jury retired, and in a few moments returned with a general verdict against the defendant. The sentence, we understand, will be pronounced to-morrow.

After conviction, the prisoner made the following confession to the court:

May it please your Honors,
I stand before you a dreadful example of human infirmity, and of the manner in which we may be carried from the height of human felicity to the depth of human misery. When I consider what transactions I have been guilty of, the injuries I have committed on society, by endeavoring to undermine its best principles; the wounds I have given religion by my example, my heart bleeds at every pore.—I am an example how young persons may be imperceptibly led from the path of virtue to that of vice, and may say with another character who had suffered for his crimes—"Great God! what might I have been, what am I now!"

Setting out in life with property, with the principles of religion, and serving my time in a store, where I saw nothing but the fairest transactions carried on, I thought all mankind good, and this world a place of sincerity, till I found some in whom I had put the utmost confidence, had deceived me, stripped me of my property, and shewed me the deception of the human heart. I unfortunately then undertook their plan, and it has brought me to this bar. I acknowledge the justice of God, and thank Him for arresting me in the progress of my guilt, and before I had reached that bar from whose decisions there is no appeal.—As to the crime of which I am now charged, I can solemnly declare, that I had no idea of defrauding the Bank.—The check was not drawn in the form of one, nor could it be taken as such.

The second witness, Mr. Randall, has been connected with me in a great many transactions, which I with may be buried in eternal oblivion. Money, and the note of 500 dollars, were forced from me in a most iniquitous and infamous manner. This paper was drawn and given to him in a moment of passion; but with no design to defraud any person. My intention was to put him into a little temporary difficulty at Philadelphia, which he highly deserves—however, I

am pretty certain he is only reserved finally to meet it at Clarkstown.

The third witness, Miss Barnes, has told the truth, I have no reflections to make on her. God grant I may meet her in a better and unchanging world to part no more forever.

The public mind is incensed against me, and justly, for my crimes; but instead of their resentment, let them now retire in pity and remember that once I stood as firm as they, that we are all born alike, but not buried alike; and I pray God that others may shun the rocks upon which I have silt.

JOHN SOUTHACK.

BOSTON, June 13.
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Not a syllable of foreign information has been received since our last Gazette. It is therefore out of our power to add any thing new, which may relieve the suspense of the public mind, respecting the interesting question of war or pacification. From the last intelligence, communicated on Thursday, we may presume that negotiation closed, and that the decisive measures of the cabinets have already been there announced, and that the next arrivals will remove further apprehension and conjecture here. This information will be highly important, both in a political and commercial point of view, and must powerfully effect individual and governmental calculation, should war be the result. How far America will be suffered to maintain her neutrality, provided this should be the event, is highly problematical. It is however certain, from circumstances recently manifested, both by England & France, that the friendship of this country is by no means viewed with indifference by the two nations. Even the proud and distant disposition of the first consul, has since the misunderstanding took place, been a little more condescending towards our official character at his court; and has at times expressed himself with a cordiality too characteristic and interesting to admit of a doubt as to the sincerity of his intentions.

The reduced state of the finances of both those countries, will require foreign reimbursements in case of war, and American resources, however contemptible, hereafter, in their opinion, may now cause no little preponderancy, in whichever side they are brought to aid. We may therefore anticipate no little exertion on the part of both France and England, to command our friendship.—From the known disposition of the two contending powers, it has hitherto been our opinion, that war was inevitable.—We do not recollect any communication of credibility which has been received here from Europe that has not tended rather to corroborate than invalidate this presumption. The conciliatory aspect which had some time been assumed, has been rather negative than positive symptoms of pacification. Whatever further intelligence shall announce, of this however, we are convinced, that should peace be the result, it will be in consequence of absolute inability for war, not choice, on both sides. The hereditary national rivalry and jealousy, which has descended from prince to prince, and family to family, since the days of William the conqueror have not subsided, nor is it less vigorous to the French republic, under its consular chief, and will continue to operate so long as England and France maintain their independence, and support their superior control among the other powers of Europe.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand a gentleman arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Portland, & informs that a vessel had reached there in a very short passage from Grenada, the captain of which reported, that a few hours before he left Grenada, dispatches had been received from England, announcing the important intelligence of War having been declared against France on the 6th May.—In confirmation of this, the captain further informed, that the ports of Martinique and Guadeloupe were blockaded. A report also prevailed in town, on Saturday, that a vessel had arrived at Marblehead, spoke British May Packet; from which it was understood that war had been declared against France; we could not however, trace this report to any credible source.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Letters from Ireland, dated the 29th April to persons in this city state, that the British government there are either seriously or affectedly alarmed; reports have been circulated by agents of the government that another conspiracy had been formed to separate that country from the British crown; and several respectable and opulent citizens have been seized upon and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in the supposed rebellion or insurrection. A Captain Delaney, who had been formerly an officer in the American service, was seized and committed to the common jail of Noas, in the county of Kildare. It seems the principal ground of suspicion against him was, that he had been a favorite and intimate friend of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—The reign of terror and proscription had been renewed again in the Irish capital, and the noted major Sur, whose character shone so conspicuously in the trial of HEAVY and in the speech of Curran, had refused once more the powers which he was invested in 1796 and 1797, learn the particulars.

and the prisons were accordingly tenanted with men of the purest hearts and unblemished reputation—whose crime is the hatred of oppression and the love of their country and fellow creatures. June 17.

A letter has been received in town yesterday morning, from New-York, by express, which started from thence on Wednesday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, which letter merely says,

"WAR IS DECLARED," without adding in what manner, or by what conveyance the important information was received. It will be perceived, by the foregoing article under the Boston head, received yesterday's mail, that a report to that effect was received there from Portland. Although the report is indeed very decrepid, we are tempted to believe that the writer of the express has predicated his information on its authority—nevertheless it is by no means improbable, that a vessel from Europe, with confirmative accounts of the event, may have got into New-York on Wednesday afternoon, & that the writer of the express letter, who is in high commercial credit, in the hurry of preparing his dispatch, forgot, that to render it creditable even to his correspondent, it was necessary to furnish some evidence of the fact. The writer, we are certain, would not wilfully give currency to a false report.

A gentleman who came passenger in the mail of yesterday morning, which left New-York at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, says that a signal was then up for a ship. This circumstance is in favor of the credibility of the contents of the express.

Capt. W. Tuck of Salem, writes from St. Thomas's, May 16, that the alarm of war from Europe agitates all the West Indies. Captain Canfield, of Saybrook, Conn. had that morning arrived from Barbadoes, which he left on the 10th; and informed that a sloop of war from England arrived at Barbadoes on the 7th with dispatches; in consequence of which the governor immediately issued circular letters to all the officers of the island, to put the island, troops and militia, in all possible order for immediate defence; that all the men of war on that station put to sea on the 6th, and that an imprecis of seamen had taken place the same day. A vessel which arrived at St. Thomas's, the 15th from Guadeloupe, reported that that island had received orders from Bonaparte, similar to those of the British government to the colonies.

Capt. Wells, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from Surinam, informs, that accounts had been received there from Berbice, stating that 600 of the troops had revolted, and taken possession of that place; and that the forces sent against them, had been successfully opposed.

At no period of history have we heard of so many sovereigns about to quit their own states, in order to visit other countries, and to converse with other princes. Letters from Petersburg state, that the emperor Alexander is making every preparation for a journey, which he means to take in the month of June. The emperor of Germany intends also to undertake a tour to different parts of Germany, and great preparations are already making at Dresden to receive him.—On the other hand, a tour of the king of Sweden, to Batavia, and the Margrave of Baden, is announced, and it is said that he will visit the court of Berlin in his way. It appears that the different tours will take place at the same time that the first consul of France pays a visit to the new United Departments.

Lon. pap.

The following paragraph is extracted from a circular letter from the Post-Master-General, to the deputy Post-Masters throughout the United States dated,

General Post Office, April 27, 1863.

"The failures of news-papers have always been subjects of complaint.—In some instances evils have arisen from Post-Masters allowing people to read news-papers in their offices.—This is altogether improper, it is necessary for the officers to desist from this practice, and they are hereby directed not to permit any person to read or handle the news-papers in their offices, but carefully keep the same under lock, and deliver them to the proprietors when requested."

A rumor was yesterday circulated, of advice being received of a DECLARATION OF WAR.—It was published in one of the evening papers; but if the date of the letter had been given (the latter end of April from Liverpool) received by the Albion, which sailed May 4, it would have been plain enough that it had no better foundation than former accounts.—The probability, and apparently inevitable renewal of war.

Auror.

NEWBURN, June 5.
WAR!

Arrived this morning, the Esquibo Packet, capt. Dolliver, from Guadeloupe. Captain D. on Monday last, spoke a ship from London, bound to Charleston, out 24 days, the master of which informed him, that WAR was actually declared between England and France; and that an action was fought between a French and English fleet. Capt. D. could not learn the particulars.



LEXINGTON, JULY 5.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of American Independence, was observed in this town with all the festivity and hilarity suitable to the animating occasion. The day was ushered in by the beating of drums, and firing of guns. At 11 o'clock the uniform companies paraded, and with the citizens marched out to Mr. Maxwell's spring, and partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion.

Order of procession.—General Charles Scott, General Robert Todd, General Levi Todd, and Major Thomas Martin, in front on horseback.

Captain Polkethwait's Company of Infantry.

Citizens, one of whom carried the Cap of Liberty.

Captain Trotter's company of Riflemen.

After dinner the following Toasts were drank, each of which was accompanied with one gun and three cheers. —General Scott president, General R. Todd vice president.

1 THE day we commemorate—May the principles that gave it birth, be transmitted to our latest posterity.

2 The United States—May a band of perpetual union encircle them; and perpetual infamy attach to the wretch who would dissolve them.

3 The Federal Constitution—The only security for our political happiness; when fairly construed and faithfully executed.

4 The State of Kentucky—May her firmness and moderation, always entitle her to a respectable rank with the sister States.

5 The memory of General Washington, and those heroes who fell in defence of our Independence—Let regret drop a tear to departed virtue.

6 The President of the United States—His political creed is recorded in his inaugural speech; can his enemies be his friends to liberty?

7 The Mississippi—Through its channel the commerce of the Western country must flow, as free and uncontrolled as its waters.

8 The rights of Nations—A just respect for the rights of others and a firm adherence to our own.

9 The Agriculture commerce and Manufactures of the United States.

10 The freedom of Speech and of the Press—"Error of opinion may be safely tolerated, whilst reason is left free to combat it."

12 The freedom of Religion—May the Sacred Desk never be converted into a Forum for disseminating political delusion.

12 Virtue, Morality, and Independence to all the world.

13 The Militia—"Our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war."

14 May the world tumble into chaos before America shall cease to be free.

15 Public Economy—May it supercede the necessity "of taking from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned."

16 Our own money in our own pockets—But may they be ever open to the real exigencies of the nation, or to relieve the distressed.

17 THE AMERICAN FAIR.

VOLUNTEER.
Maj. Gen. CHARLES SCOTT—May his services during the American Revolution, and on the frontiers of Kentucky, never be forgotten.

The company then returned to town, where the firings usual on that occasion were gone through. The greatest harmony prevailed during the day, and the evening closed with an elegant ball at Mr. Bradley's.

Extracts from Eaton's Survey of the Turkish Empire.

"The butter, which is mostly used in Constantinople, comes from the Crime & Kuban. They do not salt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very slow fire, and turn off what rises; it will then preserve sweet a long time if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salting. I have had butter, which when fresh was melted and fumed in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine tasted. Washing does not so effectually free butter from the curd and buttermilk, which it is necessary to do, in order to preserve it, as boiling or melting; when then salt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolour or injure the taste.

To the lovers of coffee, a few remarks on the Turkish manner of making it, in the best way, may not be unacceptable.

Coffee to be good, must either be ground to an almost impalpable powder, or it must be pounded as the Turks do, in an iron mortar, with a heavy pestle. The Turks first put the coffee dry into the coffee pot, and set it over a very slow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and sends forth a fragrant smell, shaking it often; then from another pot they pour on it

boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and let to become clear) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear. They, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put in a spoonful of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dipped in cold water on the top of the pot.

The reason why our West Indian coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is, that on account of the climate it is never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage it acquires a taste from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy, by exposing it to the sun two or three months: with us, boiling water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and lastly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared, it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an open earthen or iron pan, and the flower it is roasted the better. As often as it crackles it must be taken off the fire. The Turks often roast it in a baker's oven while it is heating.

The preservation of yeast having been a subject of much research in this country, the following particulars may perhaps deserve attention. On the coast of Persia my bread was made, in the English manner, of good wheat flour, and with the yeast generally used there. It is thus prepared—take a small tea cup or wine glass full of split or bruised pease, pour on them a point of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will be a good yeast, and have a froth on its top next morning. In this cold climate, especially at a cold season, it should stand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the quantity of pease should be larger; experience must determine this. The above quantity made me as much bread as a half quarter loaf, the quality of which was very good and light.

The whole of the water in which the pease were steeped, as well as the froth must be used as yeast."

DUELS.

Two duels were fought in Petersburg, Virg. in as many days, viz. the 6th inst. between Mr. George Tucker, and Mr. James Hughes—both wounded the first shot—the former through the left leg, the latter through the body proved fatal. The second was on the 7th, between Mr. Thomas K. Harris, and James Truxvant, two young lawyers; the latter was wounded in the side—not dangerous.

PORTSMOUTH, May 24.

Important.
The following efficacious remedy for the cure of the *gapes* in poultry, is earnestly recommended to all honest market women.

Open the mouth of the foul affected, and drop down one drop of liquid Laudanum. The poultry ought to be kept from the damp and dew, and a strict regimen is essentially necessary to be observed.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

We have been favored by a respectable commercial friend with a letter from the American consul at Bourdeaux, dated May 6, which states, that he was in hourly expectation of hearing that G. Britain had declared war, and also that he had heard from Paris, that Mr. Monroe's negotiation was likely to end highly advantageous to the U. States.

BALTIMORE, June 15.

Dispatches were received at Washington, on Saturday morning from Mr. Monroe. Nothing official has transpired concerning their contents. It is reported from a respectable source, that they speak confidently of war between France and England.

PORTLAND, June 6.

Just punishment.
At the Supreme Judicial Court, lately holden in this town, Harris Ransom, who had pretended a discovery of a rich silver mine in the town of Freeport, and by various deceptions had defrauded several persons of considerable sums of money, received his trial as a swindler, &c. and was convicted on the strongest evidence.

His sentence was to sit in the pillory one hour, to be imprisoned six months, and to pay a pecuniary fine. The first part of this sentence was performed last week, which he bore (not with christian fortitude) but with consummate impudence. For the remaining punishment he stands committed.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Capt. Thompson, of the ship American, who arrived yesterday in 30 days from Londonderry, has brought Irish prints to the 11th of May, and furnishes verbal accounts to the 15th. He was credibly informed that London papers received at Londonderry just previous to his sailing, mentioned, that Lord Whitworth had received a passport from Bonaparte, and was on his return to London; and that Gen. Andreoni

had likewise demanded a passport for Paris—That the Channel and North Sea fleets were out—that orders were issued for blockading the ports of France, and that the French coasts in the space of one week, were lined with British cruisers—The hottest impressions ever known, had had taken place in all the Irish ports; old men of 60 years not being spared. Every symptom of immediate hostilities prevailed, and there can be little doubt but that ere this, war is renewed between England and France.

A London article of the 2d of May, says—"Touffiant Louvreture is dead. He died, according to letters from Befancon, in prison, a few days ago. The fate of this man has been singularly unfortunate, and his treatment most cruel. He died, we believe, without a friend to close his eyes. We have heard that his wife and children, though they were brought over from St. Domingo with him, have never been permitted to see him during his confinement."

The First Consul is said to have observed to Lord Whitworth at a late levee of Madame Bonaparte's, that he expected no success in a maritime war with England, and that hostilities must necessarily be directed against her own island; in which case he should feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invasion in person.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

We stop the press to announce that, an arrival at N. York, Londonderry, brings accounts to the 15th of May—at which period WAR WAS DECLARED. Gen. Andreoni, had left England, and Lord Whitworth was recalled to France.

Immediately on the receipt of this news at Bryden's, Flour got up 50 cents on the barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

Extract of a letter from N. York, dated June 19.

"I am a just informed that a vessel arrived from St. Kitts late last evening, the captain of which informs, that privateers had failed to intercept French vessels."

We learn from, Cape Francois as late as the 29th May that a commercial treaty has been formed between the government there, and a large body of brigands. They daily bring in their produce, and return to the mountains unmolested. We also learn, that all the ships of war, have failed from the Cape, for France.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first Tuesday in August next, I shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for processioning lands," at the dwelling house of Aaron Forman, on the waters of Stoner in Bourbon county, and from thence proceed to a spring, rising at the foot of an elm tree, called for in the following entry, to wit—"Peter Casey enters 2000 acres upon a treasury warrant, about two miles East of Gift's creek, a branch of the main fork of Stoner's fork of Licking creek, to include two cabins and a spring, rising at the foot of an elm tree, said cabins built by David Williams," then and there to take the deposition of sundry witnesses to perpetuate the improvements and special calls contained in said entry; and in case the business cannot be finished on that day, to continue from day to day until completed, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and in conformity to the said recited act.

PETER CASEY.

June 24th, 1803.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Hallock, living on Hutton, and the Limestone road, near Douglass's mill. A Bay Horse, four or five years old, his spring, about fifteen hands high, had before, no brand perceivable; appraised to 26l.

WILLIAM CLARKSON, J. P.

March 22d, 1803.

A Copy, Teste

WILL. GARRARD jun. c. B. C.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Tuggle, living on the waters of Fourmile creek, near Myers's mill, one flea-bitten gray MARE, twelve years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, but not discoverable, but appears to be slightly hiphotten—Appraised to 12l.

Certified.

D. HAMPTON, J. P.

April 5th, 1803.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. on the 1st July, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

John Arthur Rob. Alexander 2
Richard Alliton Col. Anderson
Samuel Ayres 2 Hugh Andrews
David Allen Anne Atkins
William Allen

J. Bartholemew Col. Bowman
Saml. Beeler Sarah Brown
James Beeler James Burnett
Reubin Bullard David Brown
Joseph Beatty James Bates
Saml. Blair 2 Geo. Barnett
Benj. Berry James Barrett
Rev. G. Baxter Jos. Blackwood
Cely Brent John Barkley
Jas. Bullock 2 Edm. Bullock
Len. K. Bradley Saml. Boone
J. Berthroud Jacob Bowler.

John Crawford Thomas Clark
John Canon jun. Joseph Craig
John Countz Silas Clark
Thos. Cavins Wm. Christian
Whit. Craig Joseph Clark
John Cochran John Carter
Chas. Cooper Lucy Coleman
Eld. Jos. Creath John Cooper
Hugh Caldwell John Crofts
W. Cunningham Robert Crouch
Jas. Cheatham Jos. Coulter
James Cord 2 Cynth. Cummons

Dr. Duhamel Thadeus Dulin 2
Henry Didier jr. Wm. Devanport
William Dawson Wm. Dunlap
J. H. Davesin Wm. Distance
Saml. Douthit Patt. Donnagan

Benj. Ellis William Essex
Mordecai Evans Thos. Eastin.
Presley Edwards

Alex. Frazier William Ford
Polly Franklin Edmond Fair
Jos. Fuqua Jno. Flemming
John Fowler 3 Peter Franks.

John Gardner Danl. Gordon 3
Ab. Gallatin 2 Mrs. Green.

Joseph Hall 2 Daviss Hardin
Eliz. Higbee Richd. Hiter 2
Ben. Henderson Holmes & Co.
Benj. Howard William Hays
Martin Hardin 2 G W & J Hopkins

Jos. Hawkins Richard Hart
George Hunt John Harrison
Loyd Holmes John F. Hankle
Mary Hutton Thos. Hampton
Ch. Hamilton John Hawkins
William Hart Abrah. Howser
Will. Hunter 2 Mar. Hogland.

Jas. B. January Peter January jr.
Ephraim January Joseph Jones.

Charles Kilgore Edward Karrick
James Kennedy Matthew Kenny

Saml Laird Edward Little
John Lowrey John Lokin
Robert Looney Mary Laird
John Lyle Will. Lotspick.

Afa K. Lewis

Wm. M'Kendree H. Markquart
William Murray Willis Morgan
John Mason Isaac M'Ifaac
John M'Kee Edw. M'Guire
Edw. Martin 2 Will. Morton
David Meade Will. Montune
David Martin J. Marsh or
James M'Dowell Mr. M'Beard

Francis Moore John Madchel
Arch. M'Ilvain John M'Intyre
A. M'Gregor 2 Rufus Minor
Henry Marshall John M'Dowell

Robert Gobles James Nolen.
William Nash

Francis Otwell 2 John Overton
Geo. H. Offett John P. Oldham
Henry Orgies

James Payne James Power
Col. Patterson Henry Payne
Benj. Price Rachel Pickett.

John, James, and Tim. Pariss

David Reid 2 Mary Roberts
Jr. F. Ridgeley Jacob Ryman
Ann Russell Thos. Roberts
Mari. Richardson Jourden Ricason
John Rogers Monsieur Robert
James Rollins James Russell
John Reed Saml. Reed

Isaac Smith 2 Wm. Slot
Saml. Smith 2 Danl. Starke jun.
Kitty Simpson Rev. Robt. Stubb
John Stephen Rich. Steele sen.
John South S. Shackleford
George Smart Barnabas Small
Wm. Shrieve John Spangler 2
Cath. Staley John Small
Wm. Stiles George Saery 2
John Sampson Wm. Sanderion.
Wm. Steward Lucas Sullivan

Robert Taylor W. Todd

James Tuttle Ezek. Thurlton
B. Thurlton John Thompson
Anne Triplett

Robt. Valentine William Violett
George Velhon

Alex. Wright Mr. Webb
J. P. Wagon James Wagon
Jas. Williamson Jesse D. Winn
W. Whitefides Dr. Jno. Watkins
Geo. Walker Wm. Wallace
Jas. Wickerfon Dr. Wm. Watts
J. Washington Barnabas Wing 2
Mr. Wilkenfon Thomas Warren
Catharine Wood

Robert Yancy.
JOHN JORDAN, JUN. P. M.
Kentucky Insurance Company.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors will meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of discounting. Bills due within 60 days, only will be discounted.

The words negotiable and payable at the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, must be inserted in the body of the Note or Bill.

All applications are to be directed under cover to the President and Directors, &c. 3w

Blank Notes negotiable as above, may be had at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

TAKEN up by Christopher Webster, living in Jefferson county, on the waters of Clear creek, a YELLOW BAY HORSE, four years old, no brands perceivable, fourteen hands and a half high; appraised to £19—Given under my hand &c. this 20th of June, 1803.

* CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH, without any just cause or provocation from me, eloped from my bed and board; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined from this time forward to pay no debts of her contracting, and to prosecute those who harbor her.

SAMUEL JONES.

June 26th, 1803. 3w

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note given by me to Robert Pherfon, for thirty-four dollars, bearing date June 14, 1803, payable in three months from the date, as I shall not pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN WILSON,

June 21, 1803 2w

TAKEN up by Daniel Wood, living on Two mile creek, in Clark county, one black HORSE, about fifteen hands, high, a star in his forehead—shed before, his hind feet white, about five years old. Appraised to 25l.

Certified,

A. EUBANK, J. P.

October 7, 1802.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

MAY TERM, 1803.

David Williamson, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state, that another copy be posted at the court-house door in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Teste,

THO. ARNOLD, C. B. C. C.

BOURBON CIRCUIT,

May Term, 1803.

William Tilley and Rachel his wife, John Smith and Ruth his wife, Elijah Hopper and Catharine his wife, Joshua Hall and Mary his wife, & John Bafeman, an infant under the age of twenty years, by the said Joshua Hall, his next friend, the said Rachel, Ruth, Catharine, Mary, & John being some of the heirs and distributees of John Bafeman, deceased,

Against

John Cockey Owings,

Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of their next November term, & answer the complainant's bill, that copy of this order be inserted eight weeks, successively, in some one of the Gazettes of this state; another copy posted at the door of the court house, in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service

[A copy] THO. ARNOLD, CLK.

THE DOG AND THE ELBOW; A METRICAL TALE.

AS Tray one day stroll'd down the street,
Fatigued and lean, & nought to eat;
And wishing 'twas his hap to find,
A bone to gnaw of any kind.
As by a splendid house he pass'd,
His eyes he towards a window cast;
A piece of flesh, spiced hanging out,
Whereat he paus'd, and rais'd his snout.
'Twas red in spots, in spots 'twas blue,
Tray mark'd it with a curious eye,
Then with a groan was heard to cry,
That really it would not do.
And long he gaz'd, till hunger led him
on,
Poor meat, thought he, is better fare
than none.—
He seiz'd it then; but soon receiv'd a
fell blow,
And found, in hunger he mistook,
And what he for a mutton bone had
took,
Was nothing but a modern belle's fair
elbow.
Ye Belles who strut along the street,
Or sit upon the window seat,
With elbows bare and blue,
By this fair tale a warning take,
Lest some like CUR should you mis-
take,
And through mistake eat you.

DIVERSITY.

A pedant lately entered into a Tal-
low Chandler's in Whitechapel, and ask-
ed for a pennyworth of candles in the
following sublime fashion—"Pray give
me a pennyworth of your sabacious com-
position to illuminate my obscure cubi-
cle."

THE WIDOW AND HER SON. A popular Turkish tale.

AN aged widow had an only son, who
repeatedly transgressed the rules enjoined
in the sacred Koran, to be observed by all
true believers; he neglected the custo-
mary ablutions, he gave no alms, and
ate meat before the stars appeared dur-
ing the holy feast of Ramadan, when the
gates of Paradise are open, and those of
Hell are shut; he intoxicated himself
with opium and wine, and bowed not
his body to the omnipotent Allah, the
maker of the world.

His mother, rendered superlatively
unhappy by his misconduct, tried num-
berless methods to reclaim him without
effect. At last, with great difficulty,
she prevailed on him, when he committed
a bad action, to drive a nail into the
wall of his chamber, and when he per-
formed a good action, to take one out.
In a short time the wall was nearly cov-
ered with the marks of his guilt; but
the worst people may become the best.
After a long time had elapsed he began
to refrain from his evil courses, and con-
ducted himself with so much propriety,
that the nails gradually diminished, and
were at last all drawn out.—Of which cir-
cumstance he drew into informed his
venerable parent, who, with the greatest
composure, addressed him as follows—

"My son," said she, "you have, it is
true, dutifully attended to my advice,
and entered into the pleasant paths of
virtue; but be not too proud that the
nails are all drawn out, for the marks where
they have been still remain; so, likewise,
the odium of your former misconduct
will not be erased from your character,
unless you continue to pursue the road
to the blessed waters of Paradise, and
never relapse into the dreadful gulph
of pollution, from which you have fortu-
nately escaped."

* During the month of Ramadan, the
Mahomedans neither eat, drink, smoke,
nor wash their mouths, nor even swal-
low their spittle, till the stars appear in
the firmament.

HORRID DEED.

The following horrid act was perpe-
trated a few days since in the Place St.
Michael, at Paris.—A grocer conceived
the execrable design of poisoning one of
his daughters, lest she should compel him,
on her being married, to pay her 60,000
franks which her mother had left her.
The wretched father put arsenic into the
cup of coffee which he destined for his
victim: the unhappy woman drank of the
fatal beverage, and in a few minutes
after she was seized with the most vio-
lent convulsions. Her younger sister
hurried to her relief, and then ran to her
father to get some tea, which she thought
might ease her. The father made the
tea, and threw some more arsenic into it.
The last portion terminated her exist-
ence. The younger sister had tasted the
tea, and was seized with convulsions.
The father feigned the greatest sorrow
and sent for a surgeon, who, by proper
applications relieved her from the grave.
The neighbours suspected all was not
right, imparted their opinions to the
surgeon; the body of the young woman
was opened, and the father's atrocity be-
came evident. He is now in custody.
London press.

GALVANISM.

The body of George Foster, who was
executed on Monday last for murder,
was conveyed to a house not far distant,
where it was subjected to the Galvanic
process, by professor Aldini, under the

inspection of Mr. Keate, Mr. Carpus,
and several other professional gentlemen.
Mr. Aldini, who is the nephew of the
discoverer of this interesting science,
showed the eminent and superior powers
of Galvanism to be far beyond any other
stimulant in nature. On the first ap-
plication of the process to the face, the
jaw of the deceased criminal began to
quiver, and the adjoining muscles were
horribly contorted, and one eye was ac-
tually opened. In the subsequent part
of the process, the right hand was raised
and clenched, and the legs and thighs
were set in motion. It appeared to the
uninformed part of the by-standers as if
the wretched man was on the eve of be-
ing restored to life. This, however,
was impossible, as several of his friends
who were under the scaffold had violent-
ly pulled his legs in order to put a more
speedy termination to his suffering. The
experiment, in fact, was of a better use
and tendency. Its object was to shew
the excitability of the human frame,
when this animal electricity is duly ap-
plied. In case of drowning or suffoca-
tion, it promises to be of the utmost use,
by reviving the action of the lungs, and
thereby rekindling the expiring spark of
vitality. In case of apoplexy or disor-
ders of the head, it offers also most en-
couraging prospects for the benefit of
mankind.—The professor, we understand
has made use of Galvanism, also in sev-
eral cases of infirmity, and with complete
success. It is the opinion of the first
medical men, that this discovery, if
rightly managed, and duly prosecuted,
cannot fail to be of great and perhaps,
as yet, unforeseen utility.

Ibid.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

IT appears from experiments
made formerly in this state (Penn-
sylvania) that a bushel of sun-flower
seed, yields a gallon of oil, and that
an acre of ground planted with the
seed, at three feet apart, will yield
between forty and fifty bushels of
the seed. This oil is as mild as sweet
oil, is equally agreeable with it in
salads, and as a medicine. It may
moreover be used with advantage in
paints, varnishes, and ointments.
From its being manufactured in our
country, it may always be procured
and used in a fresh state. The oil is
pressed out of the seed in the same
manner that cold drawn linseed is
obtained from flax-seed, and with-
out little trouble. Sweet oil sells for
six shillings a quart. Should the
oil of the sun-flower sell for only two
thirds of that price, the produce of
an acre of ground, supposing it to
yield only forty bushels of the seed
will be thirty two pounds, a sum far
beyond the produce of an acre of
ground in any kind of grain.
The seed is raised with little trou-
ble, and grows in land of moderate
fertility. It may be gathered and
shelled, fit for the extraction of the
oil, by women and children.

LEGE ET CREDE!

To the disciples of Galvanism we
recommend the perusal of the follow-
ing curious article from a late Frank-
fort Gazette.

"In an imperial city, lately, a
criminal was condemned to be decapi-
tated, who had a singular itching to
play at nine-pins. While his sent-
ence was pronouncing, he had the
temerity to offer a request to be per-
mitted to play once more at his fa-
vorite game at the place of execu-
tion, and then he would submit with-
out a murmur. As the last prayer
of a dying man, his request was grant-
ed. When he arrived at the solemn
spot, he found every thing prepared,
the pins being set up and the bowl
being ready. He played with no
little earnestness; but the sheriff
feeling that he shewed no inclination
to desist, privately ordered the exe-
cutioner to strike the fatal blow as
he stooped for the bowl. The exe-
cutioner did so; and the head fall-
ing, fell into the culprit's hand, as
he raised his head to see what had
occurred, he immediately aimed at
the nine, conceiving it was the bowl
which he grasped. All nine falling
the head loudly exclaimed "By—
I have won the game!!!"

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of
the KENTUCKY INSURANCE
COMPANY, give notice to the
shareholders, that the Second In-
stallment of Twenty Dollars on each
share, will become due on the first
day of July next, when payment
will be required to be punctually
made at their office in Lexington.
8th June 1803.

Fayette County, Kentucky.
At a meeting of the board of Commis-
sioners appointed to perpetuate testimony,
on the 23d day of March 1803,
RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of
the board shall be on the first Monday in
every month, commencing on the first Monday in
Monday in May, and ending in October; and
that they will adjourn from day to day at each
meeting, until the business before them is fin-
ished—and that notice thereof be given in the
public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

PROPOSALS,
By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,
NOTES
ON THE NAVIGATION
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI;
WITH NINE PLATES
Laying down the most difficult passa-
ges in the River.
TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS
AND OBSERVATION;
And corrected after several voyages,
in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200
COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to
say any thing in praise of this work
—The circumstance of its being the
labor of a Gentleman of Observa-
tion, and Corrected after Several
Voyages down the River, when the
Water was High, and when Low,
speaks more loudly in recommenda-
tion of it, than any thing that can
here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type,
and such paper as our country af-
fords; and will contain from 60 to
100 pages, medium duodecimo,
fitted in blue paper.
II. The price to subscribers will be
Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents
—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid
at the time of subscribing, and the
balance on the delivery of the
work.

III. No person will be considered a
subscriber, who does not advance
the first payment of his subscrip-
tion.
IV. Any person procuring Ten sub-
scribers, and being accountable for
the money, shall have One gratis.

* * Subscriptions received by the
Editor, at the office of the Guardian,
Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford,
Lexington, and by the different Post-
Masters, throughout the state.

Jessamine County, &c.
TAKEN up by James Edmond, living on
Creek, a dark roan HORSE COLT,
supposed to be two years old—no brand per-
ceivable—appraised to nine pounds. April 9,
1803.

Copy, Teste,
SAMUEL H. WOOD, CLK.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.
Thomas Starke, Complainant,
Against

Robert Price, Robert Mosby and
Robert Parberry, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Par-
berry not having entered their ap-
pearance herein agreeably to the
act of Assembly and rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court that they are not
inhabitants of this commonwealth;
on the motion of the complain-
ant, by his counsel, it is ordered
that they do appear here on the third
day of the next November term, and
answer the complainant's bill, that
a copy of this order be inserted in
some one of the Gazettes of this
state, for eight weeks successively,
another copy posted at the front
door of the court-house, and publish-
ed at the front door of the Presby-
terian meeting house in Paris, some
Sunday immediately after divine
service.

A copy, Teste,
THO. ARNOLD, CLK.

TAKEN up by Griffin Pond Gar-
ard county, Back creek, a SOR-
REL MARE, mixed with white
hairs, eight or nine years old, four-
teen hands one inch high, a small
blaze in her face, some saddle spots,
a large scar on the off side, her near
hind foot white, no brand perceiva-
ble; appraised to £10, April 23,
1803.

A true copy,
EDM. TERRILL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Michael Litton,
on Hinkston, near Fearn's mill,
Bourbon county, a very old BAY
MARE, the left eye blind, some
white in her face, right hind foot
white, fourteen hands high; apprai-
sed to 10 dollars.

ALSO a BAY HORSE, five or
six years old, fourteen and a half
hands high, some white hairs in his
mane; appraised to £21.

ALSO a SORREL HORSE
COLT, one year old, blaze face,
right hind foot white; appraised to
15 dollars.

The above strays posted before me
agreeably to law.

SAMUEL DONNELL,
June 23d, 1803.

A large quantity of
WRITING PAPER,
Of the first quality, just received,
and for sale by the Ream, for CASH
only, at the office of the KENTUCKY
GAZETTE.

WILLIAM WEST,
Has received, and is now opening for
sale, in the store formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a
well chosen assortment of
Dry Goods and Stationary,
Gla's and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize,
are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin and
Bobea
Old Jamaica Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,
Madder, and
Old T.enerife
Lard Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raffins,
Almonds,
Peppery,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Milkard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brimstone,
Combrass,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

FISH,
Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.
Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-metal, Skin
lets, Spades and Shovels,
Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,
English and Dutch Scythes,
Brushes of various kinds,
Nankens,
Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,
Women's Silk do.
Large and Elegant White Cotton
Counterpanes,
With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care,
and will be sold on as low terms as any
in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp,
Country made Linen, or such articles of
Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell
cheap, has determined not to give cre-
dit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best Lon-
don Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter,
(By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE,
consisting chiefly of the following arti-
cles.

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book
Musins, Ginghams, an elegant as-
sessment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr
Trimnings, a few pieces Fine Cloths,
Casimeres & Swansdown—Merrills
Jacketing, Womens' and Child-
rens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

United States—
Kentucky District &c.
March Term, 1803.

United States, &c. Upon an informa-
tion for the seizure
of a still.

ON motion of the Attorney of
the United States, and it appearing
to the Court by the Marshal's return,
that the defendant is not an inhabi-
tant of this District; it is therefore
ordered, that the said defendant do
appear here on the first day of the
next July Term, and answer to the
information filed herein, otherwise
on proof being made to the Court of
the due publication of this order, a
writ of enquiry shall be awarded
to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a co-
py of this order be inserted in the
Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks
successively.

A copy, Teste,
THOS. TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any description may be had at
this Office.—Also, old books re-
bound, on the shortest notice.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.
May Term 1803.

George Trotter and Alex-
ander Scott, Complain-
ants.

Against
John Edwards, William
Scott, David William-
son, Haden Edwards,
David S. Brodick, A. A.
Beall, and William
Lammie.

Def's.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John Edwards and
David Williamson, not having entered
their appearance herein agreeably to the
act of assembly and rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the court that they are not inhabitants
of this commonwealth—on the motion of
the complainants by their counsel, it is
ordered that they do appear here on the
third day of their next November term,
and answer the complainants' bill; that
a copy of this order be inserted in some
one of the Gazettes of this state for
eight weeks successively, another copy
posted at the front door of the court
house, and published at the front door
of the Presbyterian meeting house, in
Paris, some Sunday immediately after
divine service.

A copy,
THO. ARNOLD CLK.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE just received a handsome
additional assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which will be sold unusually low for
CASH. They keep a constant sup-
ply of
Bar Iron,
Steel,
Cut and Hammered Nails,
Sprigs,
Mann's Hick Salt, &c. &c. &c.
MACCOUN & TILFORD.
Lexington, April 12th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
site, and is an excellent land for a pub-
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunhams-Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
ceworth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuc-
ky, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on this
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good securi-
ty, a considerable credit may be had.—
For further particulars enquire of the
subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky.
January 14th, 1803.

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUC-
KY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pre-
sents his most grateful acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public in
general, for the notice which they have
been pleased to take of his humble at-
tempt to facilitate the grammatical in-
struction of youth, and hopes for a con-
tinuance of their patronage to a second
edition, which he has just published with
considerable improvements, in conformi-
ty to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure co-
pies of the new edition, may be supplied
at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr.
Jordan's stores in Lexington.

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

THE principal surveyors in this
commonwealth as well those who
have been as those who are now in
office, and have not settled one sixth
part of the fees they have received,
with the Transylvania Seminary or
Transylvania University, are hereby
requested to forward to the subscri-
ber, such sums as they may have in
their hands respectively, due to the
University, without delay, and there-
by prevent the painful altercative
of giving notice, and moving against
them. The law requires that state-
ments be made on oath.

SAMEL BLAIR, T. T. U.
Lexington, June 3, 1803.

M A P S
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
For Sale at this Office.

The Matchless History of
JOSEPH & HIS BROTHERS,
for sale at this office.
Price 9d.

TAKEN up by the subscriber
living on Station Camp, Madison
county.

A SORREL HORSE,
Four years old, about fourteen hands
high, branded on the near buttock
supposed to be the letter C; apprai-
sed to fifty dollars.

ABRAHAM FLOYD.
Posted February 7th, 1803.

THE HALCYON EPISTLE,
For sale at this Office.